

HAY CUTTER YET!
Spiral Hay, Straw
in-Stalk Cutter.
are stand unbroken, having established
several sets all around under the
sun, and the mowing has been done.
The mowing has been done, and in New
England is awarded to Oliver's United
State Fair at Hartford, Ct. The
award is at the end made in Phila.
First Division of the State Agri-
cultural Fair, and the Fair of
the year to which any premium was
awarded. The Report of the Com-
mittee of the Agricultural Department
of the State Fair, at Hartford, Ct.
Spiral Hay, Straw, Cutter,
which has the merit of being
a good cutter, and the ease with which
it can be used.

John Stevens, Chairman.

Johnson's Recording Secretary.

Advocacy of Swiss Linen.

Switzerland.

THE FAMILY LINENS!

E. Jacobs & Co.,

CREMONT ROW,

200 & 210 Congress Street.

Manufacturers of Swiss Linen.

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Poetry.

A POEM OF LAMARTINE.

The name of Lamartine, says G. Whittier, is little known to English readers. We subjoin the following version, which we have arranged of one of them, written on the eve of his departure for America, and addressed to the author of "The Chorus." It breathes the true spirit of religious reverence—the poetry of Christianity.

THE HOLY LAND.

I have not left the seas of sin,
Nor crossed the dark, deep land;

By Helicon's fountain my hand,
Nor passed my tent, at even fall;

Not last where Job of all has lain,
Nor dreamed, beneath his canopy wall,

The dream of Jacob was again;

One year's world游 remains abroad;

How since the stars in Châlons' sky,
How seems the reverent pilgrim's tread;

How beats the heart with God so high—

How great yet such a calm we find;

The spirit of the lone lone birds,

And sights on all the winds which blow;

Along the sandy mounds!

In the tall cedars, Lebanon;

Where the olive-branches grow,

Where ancient trees stand tall;

The Christian's power I have not had;

Not shared with my dreary tread;

The state where Moses' empire lay;

Nor have I seen the hallowed side,

Like that was all along the side;

When Israel's mournful prospect went;

Nor thrived with such great loss;

Where, sleep of night, the Lord of Kings

Felt bane of fire direct his eye;

And sweep for God his crimson strings!

I have not clung to Oliver,

Nor laid me where a Savoy lay;

And left his trees to us, as we

Left angel-swept away;

Nor waited at midnight's solemn time

The gathering of the dead and great

Wings of the storm and our own;

Rest to our listening ear about;

Not known the rock where great

Where in his mother's arms he lay;

Not known the secret spot;

Where last His fingers pressed the clay;

Not known the soul尽ent head;

Nor smote any sinful breast, where sole

Hearts in the world He spread;

And bowed His head to bleed, and died!

THE CHILD AND THE ANGELS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The Sabbath was setting slow,

Amidst the clouds of eve;

Our Father—sheathed a sword below—

"Father who art in heaven?"

Beyond the earth—beyond the clouds—

Those fond words were given;

"Father who art in heaven?"

The kingdom came—split from the ground;

That child like rose red rose;

The kingdom came—our home resound—

Up the starry way;

The sun was done—our angel through—

Sing from angelic shores.

For ever—seal those lips repeat;

Our Father—sheathed a sword again;

For ever—adieu—our home—

High—high the angels there;

There the glory—evermore;

From this may we as never;

But every Christian land—adieu;

Jesus—God—forever!

The Family Circle.

Home.

With these words it opens all the cells,

When every heart is thine.

Next to the possession of strong moral and religious principle, a recurrence to the associations of childhood is undoubtedly of value in tempering the passions and brightening the kinder, more noble features of the character. It does particularly so in those who for years have been strangers to its influence, and whose inclinations have been formed amid the tumults of a business world. It is of value to every man irrespective of years of station. For whence the man of business has intellect and the strength of his resolution, both will glow with renewed vigor, although possibly with a milder, more genial spirit amid the associations of home. To the man of parts, it must be enhanced in value, for it is more sympathetic than aught else on earth, of that calm communion, and uninterrupted enjoyment which he trusts will centre in heaven. It affords a fresh scope than other relations of life, for that kindness of heart, which should be grounded on Christian love. To the man of no Christian experience, it is scarcely less valuable, for in the absence of regard for a higher and nobler home, this earthly one still tells of purity, and often checks the growth of misanthropy which may have beenRanking at the heart. With a heart disgusted at the selfishness, the cold policy, which meets him when he expects to find magnanimity and candor, he turns with painful to scenes that tell of years that are no guide, to hearts which he believes yet less than himself. The condition of children, however, was presented long afterwards. Constance made some ineffectual efforts to provide for these unfortunate, but their slavery continued till the year 500, when it was abolished by an edict of Julian.

Consumption and Ventilation.

Dr. Jacob Stark, physician to the Queen of England, enumerates as the exciting cause of consumption, a long confinement to close, damp, and unwholesome quarters, either in an infirm, or manufacturing house. He also says, "if an infant, born in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, be kept in close rooms, in which free ventilation and cleanliness are neglected, a few months will often suffice to induce tubercular cachexia—the beginning of consumption. Persons engaged in confined close rooms, or workshops, are the chief sufferers from consumption, thus of the 233 tailors who died in one district in London, in 1830, 123 died of diseases of the lungs, of whom twenty died of consumption in the same year thirty-three died of consumption of the lungs, of whom 28 died of consumption of the heart. The mortality in the founding hospitals is excessive. They open wide their doors for the reception of deserted and illegitimate children, but there are few who live to come out of them. In the founding hospitals of Dublin, of 12,786 children admitted during the six years, ending with 1797, there were no fewer than 42,561 deaths! It appears, says Dr. Chateauneuf, from the official reports, that the mortality amongst foundlings at Madrid in 1817 was at the rate of 67 per cent., at Vienna in 1811, it amounted to 62 per cent., and at Brussels in 1812, to 60 per cent., but in consequence of improvements subsequently adopted, it had been reduced to 18-24, or 56 per cent. Dr. Chateauneuf adds, that in France (1824) about three fifth, or 60 per cent. of the foundlings perished in the first year of their life, and the proportion is not very different. In Moscow of 37,607 children admitted in the course of twenty years, only 1,020 were sent out!

There was nothing; not a dash of the high-life-behind-scenes vulgar in her countenance to the gardener, or the stable-boy. The chamber-maids were just as pure a people and gracious reception. In short, little Ellen could not, though she had tried, have laid aside the bland and most ornate qualities of her manner. As little was she capable of divesting them of their real grace, or of having them mistaken for affected air and mock civilities. She was polite merely because she could not help it. True, her politeness was excessively ludicrous sometimes, and now and then rather embarrassing, when it impeded others, by taking upon itself to speak for them. Thus I overheard her one morning prefacing a message I had given for the house-cleaner, with my "compliments" (she was polite enough to call me her master, which I was not), her master's compliments, and he thought the house had not been quite so well polished of late! She never received even a command from any one with out a "thankyou," and she always took a lift from the postman with a nice little courtesy and a smile of acknowledgment for his kind "bringing it." My master's much obliged, she would say, as she handed two pieces. I'm not sure that she did not, one wet day, drown her politeness by offering to come and ask me to lend the postman my

umbrella; she was certain he would get wet; and carrying other people's letters too!

One occasion I particularly recollect, and it affords a good illustration of Ellen's set-savviness in the score of giving trouble. A man had brought me some books, for which I delivered the impression that could have been as bad as the one he had given me, when as he was turning away, it occurred to him that he had a letter to deliver with the packet, and he began to search industriously in his bag. Observing this anxiety with which he pried into the corners of it, she said to him, in her excess of good-nature, "Oh, sir, pray don't trouble yourself!"

"Trouble myself!" returned the honest man, elevating his eyebrows rather contemptuously, "why, if I have a letter to deliver as well as the books, I must deliver it, must I?" and he proceeded with his search for a minute or two, when Ellen's good-natured concern for him broke out again, with, "I'm sorry to keep you waiting."

"Waiting?" muttered the messenger, "why, it isn't you that keep me waiting. But no, there's no letter here; certainly not, well, I thought I had one."

"Oh, sir," cried Ellen, bent on tranquillizing his mind, and settling the matter with his intelligence, "there's no deficiency of sleep, or I never mind; I dare say, it doesn't amount to another tom-

orrow." This was one alleviating feature in the excruciating poverty of England which we have not in America. The poor have no control over their poverty. They cannot be blamed so much if they do fall into vice, for they are driven to it. With us it is different. Poverty and vice have not this excuse. If a man or woman will flee into the country, in America, or she can get employment, consequently need.

Ellen's stay in my landlady's service was not long down run, for my landlady herself was taken suddenly ill—was dying. A friend of the invalid sent twice a day to inquire how she had slept and how she had sat up. Ellen regularly brought down the answer, "My missis' compliments, and she has had a very indifferent night." or "My missis' compliments, and she feels very weak to day." This went on for six weeks, twice a day, and Ellen seemed to grow more and more sensible of the kindness and attention every time the messenger came. The compliments were sent back as usual, but the intelligence became sadder and sadder. At length, one day, when the friendly inquiry after the health of her mistress came as before, poor Ellen crept to the door with swollen eyes streaming with tears, and clung to the door-knob with a shudder. "My missis' compliments, and she died this morning at 8 o'clock." Here is the ringing poison, still playing its strength, not exactly in death, but in its close neighborhood!—Leman Blanchard.

Miscellaneous.

Infanticide among Civilized Nations.

However inexplicable it may now seem, this is as horrible a state of things as ever one could imagine to exist, and, as it is a real fact, there is no virtue in shutting one's eyes to it. A majority of the windows were broken, and the cold night-winds could not fail to sweep in and inflict colds and consumption upon the inmates.

The occupations of this miserable class are of great variety—some are drill-drillers, some sweepers, some kniggetmakers, some mendiants, some crumming-experts, some street-singers, and many thieves and prostitutes.

The Committee say in their Report:

"In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and mothers, mothers and sons, grow up brothers and sisters, strangers adult males and females, and swarms of children—the sick, the dying, and the dead, are held together with a proximity and mutual pressure which the brutes would not, were it physically impossible to reverse the ordinary decrees of life, when it would pertain in their stomachs and intestines."

Mr. Clarke said that he found the best way to erect poor houses, was to set a number of split stone posts firmly in the ground, and place across them a large flat stone, of twice or three times the surface of the top of the post, and upon these erect the building, with the boards on the sides sufficiently open to allow the air to pass into the interior. This is a kind of dried grain, which would be a great saving of labor, as there would be no stone masons, and the pitching would then be done by the inmates.

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